

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

DESPATCHES

January 12-March 19, 1856

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Recd 19. Jan'y.
Ans d 21 "

Mr Abbots
No 6.

Copied R
634/38 MP
JAN

Consulate of the United States
Havana January 12th 1856

Hon: William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington

Sir.

Accompanying this you have
my report upon the Productions &
manufactures of this Island, and
exports from Havana. I have
already explained the difficulty
of coming to any exact figures;
but I have sought with great
diligence among the most intel-
ligent merchants for the best
information upon which my
report is based. The articles
tobacco and cigars, to which I
call your attention particularly,
have been the most difficult
to estimate, and notwithstanding
the amount, the figures are deemed
fully within the truth as it regards

No 1
Report
upon the
Productions
& manuf:
of Cuba
& exports
from Havana

tobacco
&
cigars

cigars.

Monthly
Report
& Price
Current

Since the report was prepared the "Price Current Office" have issued their Monthly Report, which is intended for Europe to go by the British Steamer. I have procured a copy, and enclose it herewith, calling your particular attention to it. Its contents are very important.

Can't why
no report
is yet sent
upon imports

My reports upon imports must yet be delayed for some time. The current business of the office at present makes it almost impossible to give my attention to any thing else; and besides, I may say, that there are scarcely any data to base any calculations upon. The "Balanza de Comercio" for the year 1854 has not been published yet, and so that for 1855 I presume is not to be expected for many months to come. I will however endeavor to collect the necessary information and forward it at as early a

"Balanza"
for 1854
not publish.
that for 1855
not to be
expected
for many
months

day as possible.

I have the honor

to remain, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt Servt

Wm H Whistler
acting Consul.

Mr. S. Connelley
Havana Jan 12th 1856
Mr. J. P. Hartman, New Haven
Ct.

2 enclosures

Report upon Productions &
manufactures of Cuba
& exports from Havana.
Difficulties encountered
in making correct estimates
Monthly Reports & Price Currents.
Great importance of its
Contents -
difficulties in making
a report on imports -
want of time & data.
Balance, or Retention
of trade of Cuba for 1854
not published - that for 1855
not to be expected for many
months to come

Yours truly,
J. P. Hartman

Wm. C. Hartman

Office of the Secretary of the Superintendency General of the Royal Exchequer of the Island of Cuba.

Statement of revenue collected by the Administrations of Maritime and Terrestrial revenues of the Island in the Year 1855, compared with 1854. published in the official Gazette by order of Superintendent General of the Royal Exchequer.

	In the year 1855.		In the year 1854.		Increase in 1855.		Decrease in 1855.	
Administrations.	Maritime	Terrestrial	Maritime	Terrestrial	Maritime	Terrestrial	Maritime	Terrestrial
	Revenue	Revenue	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	Doll. ^s	Cts	Doll. ^s	Cts	Doll. ^s	Cts	Doll. ^s	Cts
Avana	6456359	62 1/2	2094971	56 1/2	416416	43 1/2	2032226	12 1/2
Matanzas	869011	12 1/2	230900		918509	68 1/2	205651	25
Cardenas	315560	75	86782	81 1/2	329954	62 1/2	58943	81 1/2
Unidad	260561	8 1/2	787193	7 1/2	216233	18 1/2	63903	43 1/2
La Clara			68534				63608	31 1/2
San Espirito			83584	43 1/2	30114	81 1/2	69010	56 1/2
San Juan Grande	132511	3 1/2	31865		115878	06 1/2	29010	06 1/2
San Juan	354272	18 1/2	84429	68 1/2	359891	87 1/2	59650	
Sancti Spiritus	58715	43 1/2	37269	18 1/2	48322	87 1/2	41301	12 1/2
Cuba	626699	12 1/2	864520	75	674362	18 1/2	296378	12 1/2
Manzanillo	62148	25	34709	31 1/2	75385	81 1/2	30834	37 1/2
Libara	42710	68 1/2	7578	87 1/2	40170	56 1/2	8111	31 1/2
Bayamo			58092	58 1/2			37539	93 1/2
Colguin			30876	18 1/2			24712	93 1/2
Baracoa	3498	75	11043	62 1/2	22910	18 1/2	7267	37 1/2
Guantanamo	74451	06 1/2	9921	25	95654	06 1/2	9818	62 1/2
San Juan	10600	12 1/2	630	75	14950	81 1/2	635	81 1/2
Sancti Spiritus	16961	25	14329		12936	12 1/2	8525	50
San Principe			183950	37 1/2			174159	06 1/2
Sancti Spiritus			1096429	75			939492	18 1/2
Total	9288761	62 1/2	4601338	50	9374891	31 1/2	4164780	37 1/2
	Env		Env		Env		Env	

Recapitulation.

Collected in 1855	\$13,890,100.12 1/2
" " 1854	\$13,539,671.68 3/4
Increase in 1855	\$350,428.43 3/4

Total in Jan'y 1856.....\$1,028,502.50 cts.
 " in do 1855.....1067,761.25 } Decrease in 56....\$39,258.75 cts.

Cuba

Enclosure with
Despatch No. 26.
Official Statement
of Revenue Collected
at the C. Houses of
Cuba in 1855 & 1854

&
Summary 1856.

No. 1

Ap. 8th 1856—

Articles of Export.

Sugar

Is considered the greatest staple of the Island of Cuba. The grinding of the cane generally commences in the month of December, and the sugars are brought to market from January, and sometimes as early as the middle of December, until July, the greatest quantities come in March, April and May. There are two kinds made, known as "Clayed", and "Muscovado"; the greatest quantity by far is clayed. of this the principal division of qualities is: Florete, White, Yellow, Brown, and Coqucho. It is packed on the plantations; the clayed is put in boxes weighing from 450 to 500 lbs gross. the tare usually is 47 lb. a merchantable box of sugar must weigh 16 arrobes (of 25 lb.) nett, if a little under, a deduction of 50 cts per box is made, and if much under, the sugar is rejected, as the export duty is upon the box, and it would not be for the interest of the shipper or exporter to accept any box weighing less than 16 arrobes. Muscovado is put in casks weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs gross. tare 10 per cent. Clayed sugar is usually sold in lots, assorted half whites, & half yellow or browns, per sample, by licensed brokers. it is examined before received, and that which is not equal to sample, rejected. When sugar remains long in store, it becomes moist, and loses its grain.

The export of sugar from Havana

according to Humboldt amounted in the
four years 1760-63 every year only to about 13,000 boxes.
nine years 1770-78. do do 50,000 .

1786- 63,274 = 87, 61245 = 88, 69221 = 89, 69,126 = 90, 77,896 = 91, 85014 .

1792, 72854 = 93, 87970 = 95, 70437 = 96, 120374 = 97, 118,066 = 98, 134872 .

1799, 165602 = 1800, 142097 = 1801, 159841 = 2, 204404 = 3, 158073 = 4, 193955 .

1805, 174544 = 6, 156510 = 7, 181272 = 8, 125,375 = 9, 238,842 = 10, 186672 .

11, 158269 = 12, 118312 = 13, 173940 = 14, 176352 = 15, 214,111 = 16, 200487 .

17, 217009 = 18, 207378 = 19, 192744 = 20, 219593 = 21, 236670 = 22, 263632 .

23, 300207 = 24, 247008 = 25, 200,039 = 26, 263748 = 27, 261,006 = 28, 264817 .

29, 260,065 = 30, 305472 = 31, 276330 = 32, 301,579 = 33, 284925 = 34, 294538 .

35, 310256 = 36, 312656 = 37, 315349 = 38, 368356 = 39, 326,428 = 40, 446,959 .

41, 440,144 = 42, 441,578 = 43, 458463 = 44, 544921 = 45, 261,340 = 46, 515,279 .

47, 648,521 = 48, 684981 = 49, 602,220 = 50, 743,525 = 51, 883546 = 52, 731,310 .

53, 802,818 = 54, 877,477 = 55, 965,677 -

The great increase in the production of sugar commenced about the year 1820, when steam was substituted upon plantations for ox or mule power. Nearly two thirds of the quantity exported is from Havana, and the largest portion on American bottoms. The above figures are from official returns, which cannot be considered as correct. for many a vessel has been cleared as laden with a full cargo of molasses when she carried a full cargo of sugars, and thereby not only defrauded the Royal revenue of the export duty upon the sugar, but had her tonnage duty not levied or returned to her. and in former years many a vessel having a full load of sugars cleared in ballast. but even supposing that they gave the true quantity exported, they certainly give no idea of the extent of the crop. the consumption on the island it is impossible to estimate. the quantity is almost incredible. no country in the world consumes so much sugar as the people of this Island in proportion to the population.

Johnston's

Rich and poor every table almost without exception (exclusive of the negroes upon plantations) is furnished more or less with the preserved fruits of the country, and the quantity of preserved fruits sent to all parts of the world is very great and then is to be considered the sugar that is consumed in a country where every white inhabitant and a large portion of the colored population also take coffee three or four times a day. The prospects of the present crop from all parts of the Island were never more flattering. it is probable that there will be a large increase over the last year's crop. contracts have already been entered into paying as high as 22¢ per box. the boxes and casks are paid for separately as will be exhibited in the pro. forma invoices given in continuation. The brokerage upon sugar is (1) one per cent of which the purchaser pays $\frac{1}{2}\%$ and the seller the other $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

* Logarithmical table for the cost of Havana sugars per quintal (100 lb weight) put on board, all expenses included, excepting freight and Insurance. at 1rial (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents) per arroba. first cost.

4 Spanish arrobes = 100 lbs = the Sp. quintal of 100 lbs on board. \$0.53 cents.

100 do pounds = 101.50 " 66 States. Am. gl. do do \$0.52, 20/00

100 do do = 101.75 " English gl. of 112 lb do Shil. 0.31 & 53/00

100 do do = 92 " French - " of 100 " do francs 2.88.

Try foreign vessel =

to Spain = at 5rials arroba. Exchange at par.

at 1rial arroba 0.53.
at 5rials
\$ 2.65

fixed expenses at 37 cts. 1.15

\$ 3.80. - Quintal of 100 lbs on board

To the United States:-

The quintal of 100 pounds on board
at 5 rials & 2 1/2 % discount.

at 1 rial arrobo. \$0.52, 20/100

at 5 rials. 5.

\$ 2.61, 00

Fixed expenses @ 37 cts. \$ 1.13, 56

at par \$ 3.74, 56

37456 / 9750

3.84, 16

\$3.84.

To England.

The quintal of 112 pounds on board
at 5 rials and 10 percent premium.

at 1 rial the arrobo. 31^d 53/100

at 5 rials

157^d 65

fixed expenses @ 37 cents 68 1/2

at par. 226^d 23

div. 10 per cent

226^d 23 / 1320

17 1/3

\$ 1.56 be. 17^d 56/100.

To France.

The quintal of 100 lb or 50 Kilog^s on board.

at 5 rials and 2 percent discount.

at 1 rial francs 3.88

at 5 rials

142 40

fixed expenses @ 37 cts 6. 27.

at par. francs 20. 67.

2067 / 98 (2 pct disc)

21.09

francs 21.09.

By Spanish vessel.

To Spain - at 5 rials & 5 per cent premium.
at 1 rial arroba $\$0.53$ cents.

at 5 rials.

$\$2.65$

fixed expenses at 37 cts.

1.12

$\$3.77$ at par.

$377 / 105$

$\$3.59$

To the United States. at 5 rials & 2 1/2 per cent discount.

at 1 rial

$\$0.52, 20/100$

at

5 rials

$2.61, 00$

fixed expenses at 37 cents.

1.10, 40

$\$3.71, 40$

$37140 / 9750$

$3.80.92$

$\$3.81$

To England. at 5 rials & 10 per cent premium.

at 1 rial

$31.53/100$

at

5 rials.

157.65

fixed expenses at 37 cents

66.68

at par

$224.33/100$

1320

224.33

16.99

$\$12$

11.88 be

$16.11.88/100$

To France.

at 5 rials & 2 per cent discount.

at 1 rial

$\$2.88$

at

5 rials

$\$14.40$

fixed expenses at 37 cts.

6.09

at par

20.49

$2049 / 98$

20.90

francs 20, 90

Fixed charges to be added always to the prices of first cost, whatever it may be.

By foreign vessel.

Petty expenses per box calculated at.	33 cents.	35 cts.	37 cts.
for Spanish quintal	\$ 1.14, 25/100	\$ 1.14, 76/100	\$ 1.15, 27/100
" American do	\$ 1.12, 56/100	\$ 1.13, 06	\$ 1.13, 56/100
" English do Shilling	0.67 ^d 98, 00	Sh: 0.68 ^d 28, 00	Sh: 0.68 ^d 58/100
" French do francs	6.21 c.	6.24	6.27

By Spanish vessel.

Sp: quintal	\$ 1.11, 05, 00	\$ 1.11, 56/100	\$ 1.12, 07/100
" Am: do	1.09, 40, 00	\$ 1.09, 90/100	\$ 1.10, 40/100
" Eng: do Shilling	0.66, 08, 00	Sh: 0.66, 38, 00	Sh: 0.66, 68/100
" French do francs	6.03, 50, 00	6.06, 30/100	6.09, 10/100

Multiplicators for freights.

United States.

1st + 5 pr ct per box of 16 1/2 c 17 annas gl comes to 25 cents.

Spain.

1st + 10 pr ct per box as above quintal. 26 cents.

England.

1st + 5 pr ct pr ton of 20 English quintals. 1st Shilling or 12^d 60/100

2nd Sh: additional pr English ton, pr gl. 1^d 26/100

1 - " do do do 63, 00.

France.

50 francs + 10 pr ct pr 1000 Kilograms, the gl. f. 2. 75

f 5 additional pr ton, the gl. f. 0. 27 1/2 cs.

1 - " do do do 0. 5 1/2 "

Divisors for Exchange with England.

par	1200.	9 - 1308.	18 - 1416
1 pr ct prem:	1212.	10 - 1320	19 - 1428
2 do	1224	11 - 1332	20 - 1440.
3 do	1236	12 - 1344	Fractions to add to whole numbers.
4 do	1248	13 - 1356	1% - 12
5 do	1260	14 - 1368	1/8 - 1.50
6 do	1272	15 - 1380	1/4 - 3.50
7 do	1284	16 - 1392	3/8 - 4.50
8 do	1296	17 - 1404	1/2 - 6.50
			3/4 - 7.50
			7/8 - 9.50
			1 - 10.50
			Ex: 112 5/8 112 = 1344
			divisor. 5/8 750
			135150

Divisors for United States, Spain, and France.

<u>1%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>3%</u>	Sec. &c.
101	102	103	

Discount

<u>1%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>3%</u>	Sec. &c.
99	98	97	

Pro forma Invoice of clayed
Sugar by a foreign vessel.

1000 boxes of sugar n^t weight 16500 @ at 5¹¹/₁₆ - \$10312.50

1100 Boxes at 3¹/₄ \$ each - 3250. -

\$13562.50

Charges.

Brokerage on \$13562.50 @ 1/2 % - 67.81 1/4

Export dues 75 cts pr box - 875. -

Weighing, drayage, lightering,
samples, stamp paper &c.

at 37 cts a box

370. -

1312.81 1/4

14875.31 1/4

Commissions 2 1/2 % - 371.87 1/2

\$15247.18 3/4

Reimbursement

2 3/4 % upon \$15678.33

431.15

\$15678.33 3/4

Spanish quintals - 4125 qtls at \$ 3.80, 08 at par

100 Spanish lbs = 101 1/2 Am. lbs (U. S. qtl 100 lbs) 4186 qtls at \$ 3.74.54 do.

100 do = 101.75 English do (Eng. qtl 112 lbs) 3747 11/12 at 17.5^s 1.59 p 100 = 10% Premi.

\$15678.33 at 10% prem. £ 3210. 2^s 8^d

English qtl. 3747.48 at 17.5^s 1.59 p 100 = 3210. 2^s 8^d

4125 qtls (Sp.) less 8% (French qtl 100 lbs) 3795 qtls at \$ 21.08 at 2% disct.

\$15678.33 at 2% disct.

\$ 79990.74

French qtl 3795 at \$ 21.08. =

79990.74

By a Spanish vessel, the export duty
is only 75 cts pr box, or \$125 less upon

1000 boxes. take this sum & commission upon it
 \$ 3. 12 1/2, and the sum total of the Invoice
 will be only \$ 15119. 06 1/4
 Reimbursement =

2 3/4 % upon \$ 15546. 56 1/4 427. 50
 \$ 15546. 56 1/4
 4125 Sp. gtlb at par \$ 3.76, 90 100
 4186 U.S. do at 2 1/2 % disc. \$ 3. 81.
 374 7 1/2 ⁸⁸ Eng. do at 10 % premi. 16. 51. 86 100
 \$ 15546. 56 at 10 % £ 3183. 3. 2d
 374 7 1/2 ⁸⁸ at 14. 51. 86 3183. 3. 2d
 3795 French gtlb at 2 % disc. \$ 20. 90
 15546. 56 @ 2 % \$ 79318. 55
 3795 gtlb at franc 20. 90 = 79318. 55.

Proforma Invoice of Muscovado Sugar, for foreign vessel.
 200 Hhds. weight 9624 arrobes nett, at 5 1/2 @ \$ 6015.
 200 casks at 5 \$ each. 1000.
 7015.

Charges

Export duty 8 1/2 cts per 500 lb. 421.
 Wharfing, drayage & lighterage }
 at \$ 1. 18 3/4 per 1 Hhd } 225
 Brokerage 1/2 % on \$ 7015. 35.07 681.07
 7696.07
 Commissions 2 1/2 % 192.40
 \$ 7888.47

The same quantity of sugar shipped upon
 a Spanish vessel, the duty being only
 75 cts per 500 lb would pay for export duties
 \$ 360. 87 which added to Commission

Coffee

The production of this article has rapidly
 diminished during the last fourteen or
 fifteen years on the North part of Cuba

owing to the low prices, scarcity of laborers, and consequent high rates of wages, and the larger profits in the cultivation of the sugar cane. The berry begins to get ripe about August, when the picking is commenced and continued until December or January next - ^{It begins to flower in Feb. March, April, or May. The 3^d flower gives the best coffee.} the article is brought to market throughout the year but in December January and February, ^{comes the greatest} and even as late as March, it comes in greatest quantities - the packing in sacks of from 6 to 8 arrobes of 25 pounds, is effected on the plantations - the tare of a sack is two pounds. Coffee is sold by regular licensed brokers, by sample, and before being received is examined, and if not equal to the sample, is rejected - it is usually classed in five classes - Superior, First, Second, Third, and Triache. There is a class called "Caracillo, a round bean, the produce of the first bearing year, when the pods have only one kernel - after the first year the pods have two kernels - Coffee when long in store loses its aroma & fades in color - when good the berries are smooth, equal, and unbroken, free from stones or unpleasant smell, and of a fresh green color.

The cultivation of Coffee was introduced in the Island of Cuba in 1797 + 98 by the French Emigrants from Hayti. In 1804 the exports were 50000 arrobes, in 1809, 320000 arrobes - from Havana, in 1815, 918,263 arrobes - 16, 370229 = 17, 709357 = 18, 779618 = 19, 642716 = 20, 686046 = 21, 792570 = 22, 501429 = 23, 895825 = 24, 679385 = 25, 850216 = 26, 1,248958 = 27, 1,453,900 = 28, 776940 = 29, 1,093596 = 30, 1,063576 = 31, 1,391298 = 32, 1,394,605 = 33, 1,893,364 = 34, 934760 = 35, 819352 = 36, 922493 = 37, 1,409637 = 38, 916838 = 39, 697491 = 40, 1278413 1/2 =

1841, 739158 = 42, 107499 1/2 = 43, 768916 1/2 = 44, 587664 = 45,

1,059052 = 46, 237113 = 47, 329170 = 48, 121936 = 49, 497264 = 50,

160739 = 51, 161828 = 52, 150698 = 53, 164, 658 = 54 about 108,000 = 55,

28,746 ~~barrels~~ = By the above figures will be observed how sadly the production of coffee has decreased within the last few years. the time is now fast approaching when none will be raised on this side of Cuba - and then the inhabitants will have to depend upon the coffee raised in the District of St. Lago de Cuba, which is still quite large in quantity, and were it not for the immense quantity of beans, corn & other grains that are roasted and mixed with the real coffee, the quantity of the latter would scarcely suffice for the consumption of a country where it is used in such great quantities. It is believed by many that the time will arrive ^{when} ~~that~~ the Island of Cuba will have to import Coffee for the consumption of her inhabitants.

Proforma Invoice of Coffee. by a foreign vessel - the export duty, when shipped upon a Spanish bottom is only 12 cents a quintal or 100 Sps pounds -

100 bags, nt wt. 16350 lbs at 7 cts.	1144.50
100 bags at 5 reals	62.50
	<u>1207. -</u>

Charges.

Export duty 20 cts pr 100 lbs.	\$32.70
Weighing & drayage 12 1/2 cts. pr bag.	12.50
Brokerage 1/2 per cent.	6.03
	<u>57.23</u>
	\$1258.23

Commission 2 1/2 %

Total. \$1289.68

By a Spanish ~~bottom~~ ^{vessel} would amount only to \$1269.57 deducting from \$1289.68, \$20.11 for difference in duties & Commission.

Molasses.

This article is carted from the estates to convenient shipping places on the coast. a considerable quantity is brought to the port of Havana in drogers (Coasting Schooners) but it is usually sold to be received elsewhere on the coast, and vessels go from the open ports to take in cargoes of the article returning to the open ports to clear - all molasses taken at the outports are of course included in the amounts of exports of the open ports from which the outports depend, or of those where the vessels obtain their clearance. The shipments generally commence about the end of December. The price is always stipulated by the keg computed at $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the price of the cask is added at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, and when an unusual number of tierces & barrels are taken, these casks are charged for at 7 cents per gallon. The casks are always gauged with the rod, from which the outs are taken with an outstick. an excess of about 7 per cent over the true contents is thus obtained. This article is not only exempt from payment of export dues, but the vessels carrying free cargoes of the same and nothing else have their tonnage duty returned, or are exempted from the payment thereof. this is of great importance and gives life to the trade for the tonnage upon a foreign vessel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ \$ per ton, and 1% additional upon the total amount of the duty proper. There are two articles that have for some time past been exported known

under the respective names of concentrated
melados and concentrated molasses.

These articles have heretofore enjoyed
the exemption from export duty, and
the vessels carrying them that of the
tonnage money, but by a recent order
of the Superintendancy General of the Ex-
Chequer of the Island, dated 11th December
1855 concentrated molasses and concentrated
melados must pay on being exported
72½ per cent as common sugar, deducting
from its weight that of the Hogsheads or
casks and the vessels carrying the
same have to pay the full tonnage
dues. This order is headed by a preamble
to the effect that it has been proved
beyond doubt that under the denomi-
nation of molasses are exported con-
centrated melados and molasses con-
taining 80 & 65 per cent of sugar that is to
be granulated.

Any one would be led to
suppose that the exports of molasses
would have considerably diminished
in extent, from the many improvements
that have of late taken place in the
manufacture of sugar, by which much
of the molasses is reboiled and granulated,
and also from the large number of dis-
tilleries that have been recently esta-
blished in various parts of the Island,
some of them distilling 20 & 30 pipes
of rum per day, but the quantity ship-
ped from this Consular district in the
present year will be found to be not
a great deal under that of last

year. The article employs a large number of American vessels. at the same time a larger amount has been shipped to Europe & British America than any previous year. It will be perceived however, that no doubt from the reasons above stated the exports of this article has not increased in the same proportion as sugar.

Export from Havana

in 1839, 50651½ Hhd. of which to U. S. 50152½

1840, 46277 " do 45912

1841, 44145 " do 43101½

1842, 38184½ " do 37285

1843, 33561½ " do 32158

1844, 34415 " do 34012

1845, 19300 " do 17301

1847, 39157 "

1848, 33741 "

1849, 43844 "

1850, 44716 "

1851, 50431 "

1852, 43087 "

1853, 44474 "

1854, 39365 "

1855, 34875 "

But a very small proportion went any where not in the United States.

Proforma Invoice of molasses.

100 Hhd. quaging 13750 gallons.

or 2500 Kegs of 5½ gal each. 2r. \$625.00

baskets at 5½ cts pr gallon 756.25

1381.25

Charges.

Cooperage (to U. States) 50 cts pr Hhd. 50.00

1431.25

Commissions 2½ % 35.78

Total = \$ 1467.03

When a person is employed to guage and receive the molasses on board, he is usually allowed $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts per sthd. cooperage of barrels is 25 cents each, and the same charge per sthd for lighterage, but this last expense more properly belongs to the vessel to pay.

Honey.

Is entirely of domestic production, in the same mode that it was a century ago in rough boxes, about 4 feet long and about 12 inches square, resting on stones about six inches from the ground, shaded by a grove of small trees. 100 + 200 boxes are frequently found on the same place. but little care is taken in the collection of Honey, and in consequence it is full of impurities. it is gathered twice a year in August & January. The prices vary very little from 40 cents per gallon. Sales are effected per gallon, is generally put up in tierces, and the casks are also charged for at the rate of 7 cents per gallon.

The exports of this article in 1854 were about 2311 tierces. of which about 500 went to the United States, 727 to Hamburg and Bremen, 245 to Holland, 343 to Belgium, 133 to Spain, 217 to S. America & Mexico, and the balance to England, France and Italy. In 1855 there have been exported from Havana 1817 tierces. of which 649 to Hamburg & Bremen 367 to Holland, 299 to Belgium, 278 to Coves and a market, 116 to U. States, and the rest to Spain, Italy &c.

The average contents of a tierce is about 80 gallons.

Proforma Invoice of Honey.

per foreign vessel.

100 tierces of Honey, gauging 887½ gallons at 40 cts each. \$3550.40
 100 casks at 7 cents per gallon. 621.32
4171.72

Charges.

Export duty on C. House valuation of
 \$18.75 cts per 100 gallons at 7½% } \$120.66
 Cooperage 37½ cts per tierce. 37.50 158.16
4329.88

Commissions 2½% 108.24

Total = \$4438.12

By a Spanish vessel the duty is only 4 per cent upon the same valuation above given.

Wax.

Is produced from domesticated bees, and exported both bleached & unbleached in cakes about 15 inches wide, 30 long and thick, & baled for shipping, 2 cakes in each bale sometimes, but generally the article is put up in bales of 200 lb & upwards. good wax is of a bright yellow, unctious to the touch, soft but a little brittle - When bleached, it is less unctious than the yellow, transparent, hard and brittle and with a slight appearance, when broken, of crystallization. The exports of this article were in 1854, about 46,622 arrobes of 25 lb each, of which only about 90 to U. States - 309 to G. Britain; 10,655 to Spain; 35439 to Mexico & South America; 50 to British America & 79 to France

The exports in 1855 were about 54646 arrobes, 12,116 to Spain, 254 to U. States, 716 to G. Britain, 41554 to South America

and Mexico, and the rest to various other places. The prices vary from 30 to 50 cts per lb.

Pro forma Invoice of wax.

10 bales white wax. 1125 lbs at 34¢ per lb.	\$ 382.50
10 do yellow wax 1125 . . . at 26¢ . . .	292.50
	<u>675.00</u>

Charges.

Export duty - 1125 lbs (C. H. valuation 18 cts lb.) \$202.50 and

1125 . . . do 12 . . .) 135.00

total \$337.50 at 7 1/4 % 24.47

Baling 1 1/2 ¢ per bale 30.00

Drayage &c 2.50

Brokerage 1/2 % 3.38

60.35

\$ 735.35

Commissions 2 1/2 % 18.38

\$ 753.73

The above is per foreign vessel. If shipped upon a Spanish bottom the duty is only 4% on the valuations above specified.

Aguardiente (Tafia or Rum)
Distilled from molasses and refuse of the sugar works. It is sold per pipe of 125 gallons, with or without cask, according to agreement. good tafia is of not less than 20 degrees, clear & transparent, of slightly brown in color, and smooth taste. The exports of this article last year were about 15473 pipes - of which 7535 pipes went to Spain - 150 to U. States - 294 to G. Britain - 2091 to Cowes, or Falmouth & a market - 640 to Hamburg & Bremen - 2637 to France - 583 to Trieste & Venice - 137 to S. America & Mexico; the balance to Italy, Gibraltar & a market. The exports of 1855 very considerably exceed any previous year, and from the number of extensive distilleries recently established the article is

likely to form a considerable item of exportation in future. It has commanded the last year as high as 45¢ + 48¢ per pipe during a portion of it - at the termination of the year it was quoted at 40 to 42¢ brisk. - The number of pipes shipped were 21,102 - of which - 840 to U.S. States - 3499 to G. Britain - 798 to Germany - 2114 to France - 12787 to Spain - 809 to S. America & Mexico - the balance to Italy & other countries.

Pro-forma Invoice of Rum.
10 pipes (including cask) at 42¢ \$420. -
Charges.

Export duty (free)		
Shipping expenses	3.50	
Cooperage 50 cts	7.50	
Brokerage 1/2 %	2.10	13.10
		<u>433.10</u>
Commissions 2 1/2 %	10.82	
Total		<u>\$443.92</u>

Leaf Tobacco

Tobacco is one of the most important articles of production in the Island. The planters commence to plant in August or September, after the heavy rains are over, and the northers may be looked for which generally come accompanied by a drizzling rain that is favorable to the plant. In February or March and as late as April the tobacco is cut and taken to a house or shed erected for the purpose of affording shade, and at the same time a free circulation of air. It is placed

on Cajés (poles) laid horizontally at some distance from the ground, where it is allowed to become perfectly dry until the spring rains commence when the humidity seizes the leaf, causes it to swell, and to take the silky appearance peculiar to it. It is then taken from the poles and laid in a heap on the ground, the leaves being slightly sprinkled with water. In this state it undergoes a species of fermentation. After this operation is through the leaves are placed in manos (hands). afterwards it is a very common practice to take a quantity of refuse leaves and infuse them in a certain quantity of water, and in some instances wine & even alcohol, or rather tafia is used when the tobacco is light colored & weak and it is desired to give it increased strength. This infusion undergoes a state of fermentation, after which the refuse leaves deposit themselves at the bottom. the tobacco is dipped into this preparation, before being hung up in a room almost air tight, where it undergoes the sweating, to which the name of Calentura (fever) is given. the process of dipping is performed as many times as the tobacco may require. I am under the impression that this process might be used to great advantage with the Connecticut tobacco. The qualities of Cuba tobacco vary according to the section or district in which it is produced. that grown on the western end of the Island is the celebrated Vuelta Abajo tobacco. that raised

in other parts of the Island, which is very inferior in quality, is known under the name of Vuelta Arriba. there is another class called of Yara, from which the Puerto Principe cigars are made. this is very good for those who like it.

The best Vuelta Abajo tobacco is grown on the margins of certain rivers which are periodically overflown and is called tabaco de rio, distinguished from other tobacco by a fine sand found in the creases of the leaves. good tobacco is aromatic, of a rich brown color (this color is preferred by those who are fond of a strong cigar. but there is many a light colored leaf that is quite strong) without stains and the leaf thin and elastic. burns well without bitter or biting taste. There is probably no production of the earth that offers so many disappointments. the raising of it is subjected to many contre-temps. If I am not mistaken, only one good crop is made in three years on an average. Tobacco is usually divided into five classes, to wit.

Calidad or Libra. this is the best tobacco, the bales always contain 60 hands or manojos of 4 gavillas or fingers of about 25 leaves each, and are marked £ 60. The strongest cigar is made with this leaf.

Infuriado Principal or Primera (First) has less flavor than Libra, & is generally of lighter color. the leaves should be whole & elastic. 80 hands of 4 gavillas (of 30 leaves) are in each bale, which is marked B 80.

Segundas (2nds). Many good wrappers in these, but the majority of the leaves are stained, have a bad color, or have been slightly touched by the worm. This wrapper is weaker than the 1sts. This class is put up in bales of 80 ⁴⁹manojos, each of these of 35 to 40 leaves, and marked 2a 80.

Terceras or 3ds, constitute the best fillers, and some wrappers are found amongst them, especially if the tobacco is new. The bales have 80 manojos of 4 gavillas having ~~about~~ upwards of 40 leaves each - the bales are marked 3a 80.

Cuartas or 4ths. The most inferior class, fit only for fillers. The bales contain 80 manojos of 4 gavillas, no determined number of leaves in the gavillas, marked 4a 80.

Vuelta Arriba tobacco is put up in the same or a similar manner.

It would be very difficult indeed for any one to attempt to fix prices for tobacco. they vary from say 10¢ to 17¢ generally, but occasionally fabulous prices are paid for that which is very good in quality and which offers a fair prospect of yielding a large number of cigars. I have it from a very reliable source that a little over a month since the celebrated factory of "La Hija de Cabanas, y Carbajal" paid the sum of 10,000¢ cash for a lot of only 45 bales none of which exceed 100 lbs in weight. By the following quotations given by our latest Price-Current it will be perceived how varied the prices are

for tobacco - 120 to 140¢ for 1st - 2nd & 3rd -

40 to 80¢ for 4th

40 to 50¢ for 5th

20 to 30 for 6th

17 to 20 for 7th & Capadura

according to
quality, selection,
& known - all
is Vuelta Abajo.

When tobacco is shipped it is generally covered with crach.

The same difficulty arises in making estimates of production or even of Exports of this article, as in every other article produced by the Island. The general estimate of exports from Havana is about 55,000 pounds per month - the number of pounds exported in 1854 was 5,452,206, of which 1,913,365 went to U. States; 272,716 to G. Britain; 738,378 to Germany; 25,841 to Holland; 16,825 to Batavia & 790,85 to Belgium; 279,860 to France; ——— to Italy; 44,490 to ^{covgs. Falmouth,} Gibraltar & a market; 201,541 to South America & Mexico; 1,880,105 to Spain & the rest to other countries - In 1855 they are calculated at 7,791,452 lbs; say, 2,382,742 to U. States = 147,419 to G. Britain; 1,316,901 to Germany = 138,690 to Holland = 142,200 to Belgium = 290,252 to France = ——— to Italy = 59,202 to ^{covgs. Falmouth,} Gibraltar & a market = 485,682 to S. America & Mexico = 1,828,364 to Spain; and the rest to other countries.

The production of tobacco is increasing very fast, and will form one of the principal articles of exportation from Havana - it may very justly be said to be already so, independent of the immense quantity that is sent out in the shape of cigars -

Pro forma Invoice of tobacco.

10 bales of 1sts at 60¢	600.-
30 do of 2nos at 20¢	600
	<u>\$1200</u>

Charges.

Export duty on 3826 lbs at \$1.75 cts per 100 lbs.	\$86.95
Baling	20.-
Shipping expenses	10
Brokerage, 25 cts each bale	10.-
	<u>\$06.95</u>
	1306.95
Commissions $2\frac{1}{2}\%$	32.67
Total =	<u>\$1339.62</u>

The above is by foreign vessel to a foreign port. The duty when shipped upon a Spanish vessel is 1¢ per 100 lbs. Tobacco in dust or scraps used for pipes, or for making paper cigars or cigarritos, pays on being exported $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ on a valuation of \$12.50 per 100 lbs if shipped by foreign bottom, 4 per cent per Sp. vessel for a foreign port, & 3 per cent per do for a Spanish port.

The consumption of tobacco in the Island, independently of that which is made into cigars is also quite considerable, but that is more in the country by negroes on plantations, and of the inferior qualities, in their cachimbas or pipes.

Cigars.

are made of all classes of Tobacco and of various sizes and shapes, and therefore of various values. There is

probably no manufactured article
^{so difficult} to estimate the true value of as cigars.
there are certain well known brands
that can command almost any price.
they have a fixed value, such for
instance as those of "La Hija de Cabanas",
"y Carbajal", "Cabargos", "Patargas",
"La Higuera" &c &c, and even amongst
those of high reputation and having
apparently fixed prices, deliver cigars
at lower rates than those appearing in
their Bill of rates, to persons that advance
them large sums of money for the
purchase of tobacco, and receive in
payment large quantities of their
cigars per month. These celebrated
brands are known to be the purchasers
of the best and highest priced tobacco.
at the same time it is well known that
they purchase cigars from smaller
factories, make selections with great
care, pack them in their own boxes
with their own brands, and obtain
for these the same prices as for the cigars
made at their own factories; and just
as good an article may be procured
elsewhere for half the price. But
very few of the cigars proceeding from
those celebrated factories are con-
sumed on the Island, and there are
even some, but comparatively few
of whose cigars are sent to the United
States. and there are many whose works
all go to the States. I mean in the above
remarks, in the way of trade. It would be quite
impossible to give any positive figures.

in regard to the extent of manufacture
of cigars in this Island. Notwithstanding
all my diligence in procuring information,
and the various modes employed for the
purpose, my efforts have failed. the
only mode I could find to make an
approximating estimate of the quantity
manufactured is by estimating first
the number of smokers in the Island
(and here I meet one great stumbling block
what is the population of Cuba? it is
calculated as low as under one million
and as high as One million & a half)
It must be borne in mind that almost
every man and a very large portion
of women in the Island smoke
cigars. and although it is very true
that a large number use the cigarritos
or paper cigars, still it is known
that a very large portion of these also
consume the other kind or "puros".
My object has been to ascertain in the
first place the home consumption.
In my persevering efforts to estimate
the number of smokers by inquiries
from both Spaniards and Germans,
I find the estimates varying between
300,000 and 1,000,000!! ten cigars per
day is considered about the average
quantity consumed by each person.
As my basis of calculation I have
put down the number at 400,000. this
would give for the consumption of
the Island the almost incredible
amount of 1460 millions of cigars
per annum. equal to 14,600,000 boxes of

1000 each. calculating each thousand to weigh 12 lbs. each smoker therefore consuming 44 lbs per annum or a trifle over 2 ounces per day. this taken in connection with the amount of exports from all parts of the Island that cannot be less than the consumption swells the figures to an extent that is startling. I make me doubt the basis of my calculation, and yet I am told by many that I am rather under than over the number of smokers and the quantity they consume per day.

I have felt an ever and interest in the article as I have progressed in my enquiries, and from the belief that it is the first attempt that has been made to form an estimate in any way of the extent of the manufacture or consumption - it is almost as difficult to ascertain the amount of exports - the officers of the Customs are, it is believed, more particular in the protection of the Royal Revenue - ^{now than formerly -} Still, there are a large number of cigars exported that are not entered; of which a very large quantity are smuggled out, say about one third and some believe fully one half, of the quantity actually taken out. Under any circumstances it is clear that the production of tobacco is to a much greater extent than has been generally estimated, or rather, believed. the truth is, no estimate, as far as I

can know has ever been made before. if I have approached a correct estimate, the amount of production of tobacco & the profits in the quantity manufactured fall very little short in value to that of the sugar crops. Both the cultivation & manufacture are yearly increasing. New factories are almost weekly springing up in this city, and I suppose in other parts of the Island.

The exports, as per official returns, appearing in the Weekly Report and Price Current published in this City were in 1854 from Havana, 263,626,000, ~~000~~ of this quantity 14,225,900, ~~000~~ to U. States. 30,604,000, ~~000~~ to G. Britain; 2,162,000, ~~000~~ to Cowes & Falmouth, destination from thence unknown - 2735000, ~~000~~ to the Baltic. 27,650,000, ~~000~~ to Hamburg & Bremen. 5,122,000, ~~000~~ to Holland. 5,917,000, ~~000~~ to Belgium. 35,998,000, ~~000~~ to France. 5454,000, ~~000~~ to Spain. 863,000 ~~000~~ to Trieste & Venice. 70,000 to Italy. 94,000 to Gibraltar & a market. 143,000 to British America. 4465,000 to South America & Mexico. For 1855. Reference is requested to the printed statements in continuation taken from the Weekly Report &c.

Attention is also called to the tables herewith accompanying taken ~~from~~ from the Diario de la Marina (issue 1st Jan'y 1856). This newspaper is undoubtedly a very well conducted Journal, and worthy of consideration.

7-1-55

Pro forma Invoice of Cigars

10,000 cigars Regalia 1^a (hand) @ 42¢ 420.

Charges.

Export duty 75cts per thousand \$7.50

Case (if they are put in a case) 1.25

Porterage, or drayage & lighterage 1.75

10.50

\$430.50

Commissions 2½% 10.75

\$441.25

To which is to be added the Consular certificate when the Invoice requires the verification. The export duty on cigars shipped per Spanish vessels is the same as upon foreign.

Paper cigars or cigarritos.

An immense quantity of this article is consumed in the Island. and a very large amount exported to Spain, Mexico, and South America. a very considerable quantity are also shipped to N. Orleans, New York, San Francisco & other places in the United States. I have it not in my power to give any sort of estimate of the consumption & exportation. the manufacture of the article is however a large branch of industry. the price of the best kind is 1¢ per 40 paper bundles containing each some 36 to 40 cigarritos. The export duty is upon a valuation of \$2.50 cts per 100 bundles 7¼% for foreign vessel bound to a foreign port, 4% for Spanish do bound to a ^{foreign} Spanish port 3% for ditto bound to ~~Sp.~~ ditto.

Sweetmeats, Copper ore, and

woods constitute the other principal articles of export from Cuba. The sweetmeats are made with the fruits of Cuba especially the Guava - a great deal is consumed on the Island, & a very considerable quantity exported. I cannot at present furnish any estimate of the exports. The duty is laid upon a valuation of \$4.50 cts. for 25 pounds - to wit
7 1/4 % - if shipped in foreign vessel to foreign port.
4 % for Spanish do to ditto
3 % for do to Spanish do.

Copper ore will ere long be one of the most valuable exports from this Island. already there is a considerable amount of British Capital engaged in mining, and from report the capital is likely to be largely increased. It is impossible to come at the exact figures of the amount of exports, but it may fairly be put down at 27,100 tons. The ore extracted by British Capital is sent to Swansea - some tons have been sent from this side of the Island to Baltimore. No market value may be properly stated for the article. Cedar, mahogany & other woods are sent out principally from the south side of the Island. of the first class a large quantity is used for cigar boxes & cases. The rate or percentage of export of wood is the same for all kinds - 7 1/4, 4, & 3. but the valuations vary.

The duty upon copper ore is nine cents per quintal (100 lbs).

Gold exported in any shape to a foreign

country pays a duty of $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ upon a valuation of 16¢ the ounce. Silver $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ upon 16¢ a pound.

Of fruits, such as oranges, pine-apples, aguacates (alligator pears) &c a very considerable quantity are exported especially to the U. States. It would not be an easy matter to estimate the quantity, as no records worthy of the least evidence are kept. It is free of duty.

Besides the articles above enumerated there are many others exported from this Island, but not from Havana that I know of, such as cocoa, tortoise shells, hides, cattle. these 4 kinds I mention merely because they are subject to export duty. all others are free of duty.

American Capital employed in the Island. I know of only two instances where American capital has been employed in the Island. The Gas works in this City established by James Robt of New Orleans probably to the extent of 250,000¢. and the Refinery at Matanzas by the Belchers of St Louis who may have invested 150,000¢. there is one instance that came to my knowledge where a New York House has made over ~~advances~~ ^{probably to the extent of 75,000¢} on the crops of a plantation. & have been obliged to take the plantation as a collateral security giving time for reimbursement. I believe the above are the only instances where

American Capital is employed here for the present. There is an insecurity in the investment of capital here from various causes, that no temptation is held out to prudent capitalists notwithstanding the high rates of interest paid, from 10 to 20%.

New Branches of Industry.

I know of none unless it is the large increase of distilleries the past year. In one or more instances the entire crops of cane were consumed and distilled into rum. In one instance unfortunately by some accident the whole establishment was consumed by fire soon after it commenced operations.

Agriculture seems to make little progress except in Sugar cane and tobacco. Some fields of yuca have been increased owing to the great demand for starch which is made from that root. Some castor bean is also raised for making castor oil. but this is scarcely worth mentioning.

In scientific discoveries, notwithstanding my diligent enquiries, I cannot learn of any thing. In the useful arts a Spaniard resident here has taken a patent for pressing sugar in boxes, which is likely to become popular, and if really successful our countrymen from Maine &c will not perhaps be much obliged to the inventor, as if not diminishing the quantity of boxes required, it may perhaps prevent the further development of the sugar box & shooks trade. Several

other patents have been taken the past year but I have heard of none having become practicable.

The public works of principal note are the commencement of the line of fortifications round the city about a mile distant. they are all started off and the first on the border of the gulf has been actually commenced. the progress is very slow. there are to supply the place of the walls round the city, the demolition of which already is begun, but this of late seems to be suspended. Genl. Concha, the present Capt. Genl. has made a number of valuable improvements which have been completed. the principal is the extension of the Sheds through out the whole length of the Quay, one of the most valuable commercial improvements made for a number of years.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM HAVANA FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1855.

Cleared for	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses, hhd's.	Coffee, arrobes.	Honey tierces.	Wax, arrobes.	Rum, pipes.	Segars, mille.	Tobacco, lbs.
To the United States....	194,182	31,954	9,931	116	254	840	114,306	2,382,743
Cowes, Falmouth & a mkt	205,496	12	67	278	6	1,080	1,797	25,602
Great Britain.....	27,483	646	48	....	716	2,419	32,973	147,419
Russia.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sweden & Denmark....	34,774	171	12	....	....	6	1,860	....
Hamburg & Bremen....	53,856	....	65	649	....	790	25,978	1,316,901
Holland.....	13,288	....	4	367	....	2	2,897	138,690
Belgium.....	34,375	....	132	299	....	....	5,057	142,200
France.....	140,367	190	103	....	....	2,114	51,927	290,252
Spain.....	203,927	164	16,532	94	12,116	12,787	5,179	2,828,364
Gibraltar & a market ...	9,495	....	....	....	....	162	552	35,600
Trieste & Venice.....	17,948	....	....	12	....	....	2,481	....
Leghorn & Genoa.....	5,769	....	36	....	....	93	188	....
British Provinces N. A..	257	1,738	4	....	....	....	7	....
México & South America	14,458	....	1,812	2	41,554	809	5,237	485,682
Total cleared in 1855.....	963,677	34,875	28,746	1,817	54,646	21,102	240,639	7,791,432

FROM MATANZAS.

Cleared for	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses, hhd's.	Coffee, arrobes.
To the United States....	123,287	34,753	6
Cowes, Falmouth & a mkt	84,286	3,567	12
Great Britain.....	28,118	18,595	....
Russia.....	....	....	....
Sweden & Denmark....	5,691	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen....	4,782	457	....
Holland.....	2,554	....	....
Belgium.....	3,605	....	....
France.....	10,890	921	....
Spain.....	44,391	16	489
Gibraltar & a market....	14,900	3	18
Trieste & Venice.....	2,030	....	....
Leghorn & Genoa.....	....	....	....
British Provinces N. A..	5,529	8,444
México & S. America....	3,213	363
TOTAL.....	333,273	67,118	525

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Dy...

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ESTADO comparativo de la esportacion hecha por el puerto de la Habana en los años de 1854 y 1855.

DESTINOS.	AZÚCAR, CAJAS.		CAFE, ARROBAS.		MIEL, BOCOVES.		MIEL ABP. TERS.		CERA, ARROBAS.		AGUARDE, PIPAS.		TAB. LAB. MILLRS.		TABAC., RAMA LIB.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
España.....	124 331	203 927	24 713	16 030	445	164	109	94	12 155	12 146	6 752	10 666	6 875	7 662	1 870	2 827
Estados Unidos.....	127 136	194 281	53 161	9 801	28 686	31 954	505	116	297	254	150	840	142 391	118 119	1 860	2 832
Inglaterra.....	61 437	27 685	20	48	1 927	646	505	116	900	746	544	2 419	30 615	24 134	272 776	747 419
Cowes y un mercado.	287 223	205 000	18	12	1 071	12	75	276	...	9	2 091	2 080	2 162	2 259	41 430	23 692
Báltico.....	21 602	34 874	23	65	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	6	2 735	2 080	18 825	...
Hamburgo y Bremen.	50 386	53 956	1 464	65	126	...	727	639	...	...	640	790	27 650	26 478	788 378	1 316 900
Holanda.....	11 923	13 388	6	4	...	...	245	347	...	...	...	2	5 122	4 058	25 841	138 690
Bélgica.....	43 548	34 475	2 162	132	...	...	343	239	...	...	...	2	5 917	5 056	79 055	142 200
Francia.....	109 729	149 367	11 891	103	...	190	60	239	...	...	...	2 614	36 248	52 929	279 867	290 250
Trieste y Venecia.....	36 653	18 048	7 129	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	963	2 981	...	...
Italia.....	3 678	6 869	9 835	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otros puntos.....	21 194	24 210	5 655	1 610	3 261	1 802	217	22	36 989	41 654	1 473	1 471	5 802	7 818	182 141	521 282
Totales.....	899 410	966 610	116 077	27 908	35 516	35 039	2 291	1 795	50 539	54 8 9	14 707	20 982	966 190	254 542	5 336 447	7 790 919

Sugar
Boxes

Coffee
Arroba

molasses }
Honey }
Hickels }

Stoney

Tierce

Wax
Arrows

Rum
Pipes

Cigars
M

Tobacco
Leaf

Pound


Spain
United States
England
Congo, and a Mandate

Baltic Port
Hamburg & Bremen
Holland
Belgium

France
Greece & Russia
Italian States
Other places.

ESTADO de los buques de travesía entrados en este puerto en el año de 1855.

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RESUMEN. A	
Españoles de guerra.....	70
Estrangeros idem.....	82
Vapores españoles.....	16
Idem americanos.....	146
Idem ingleses.....	26
Buques mercantes españoles.....	534
Idem idem estrangeros.....	1103
TOTAL.....	1977

Estado comparativo de los frutos registrados para exportación por la Habana en los 20 años expresados								
Años.	Sugar Brandy Azúcar cajas.	Coffee Arabica Café arrobas.	Sequias M. Tabac. torc. millares.	Leaf Tobacco Tab? rama libras.	Molasses Miel purga bocoyes.	Honey Miel abejas tercerolas.	Wax Cera arrobas.	Rum Aguaro pipas
1836	213.978	839.956	94.564	1.295.896	44.781	1.340	20.489	3.11
1837	321.657	1.409.789	143.705	1.196.185	43.278	1.399	35.414	2.49
1838	344.494	864.490	171.413	1.528.125	56.452	1.173	20.251	3.97
1839	330.624	1.174.996	153.370	1.356.929	50.613	1.545	29.534	5.05
1840	447.578	1.272.822	137.067	1.025.362	47.006	2.113	24.448	8.47
1841	436.890	749.570	159.450	1.252.989	42.909	1.974	28.815	8.75
1842	427.947	1.081.486	130.727	1.018.990	37.459	2.643	29.351	6.75
1843	461.307	773.043	152.009	2.138.802	35.721	2.198	37.048	6.22
1844	534.582	579.248	149.583	1.286.242	35.812	1.963	31.759	4.96
1845	267.595	170.466	119.271	1.633.073	26.075	847	31.409	2.72
1846	515.900	263.946	151.923	3.850.637	26.679	1.887	37.487	6.04
1847	661.766	346.390	210.027	2.109.159	32.765	1.425	36.095	10.85
1848	686.083	132.172	149.667	1.354.722	25.934	1.707	36.923	11.30
1849	605.463	509.044	112.946	1.323.891	34.418	1.939	26.048	7.49
1850	704.777	170.902	203.068	4.007.000	28.615	2.156	43.894	7.09
1851	849.018	150.253	261.989	4.093.531	44.339	2.108	45.666	5.79
1852	688.747	158.496	170.559	3.182.577	39.515	2.114	37.413	5.84
1853	740.835	178.348	293.385	4.069.069	28.433	1.882	27.012	9.01
1854	837.908	121.701	244.507	5.152.850	38.611	2.263	53.253	15.77
1855	1.050.546	30.727	263.644	7.058.912	26.986	2.061	68.150	20.85

Statement exhibiting the quantities of Cuban
Staples ~~and~~ ^{twixt} registered in the Custom
House of Havana during the 20 years de-
signated.

No 1.

Enclosure with
despatch No 6.

Report upon pro-
positions & means for
of Cuba & reports
from Havana.

Jan 10th 1836

Mr Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.
Governments

B

Summary Statement.

Exhibiting the numbers of Passengers arriving at the Port
of Havana during the year 1855

A

Statement exhibiting the numbers &
descriptions of vessels arriving at the Port
of Havana during the year 1855-

Spanish vessels of war	u	u	70
Foreigners do - do -	u	u	82
Spanish Steamers	u	u	16
American do	u	u	146
English do	u	u	26
Spanish Merchant vessels	u	u	534
Foreigners do do	u	u	1103
Total u	u	u	1977

Total	23125	13809
-------	-------	-------

General Total	36934
---------------	-------

Of the above number there are arrived from
the United States (exclusive of transit passengers)
2990-

collected which
are necessary, and those that it may hereafter

of the

N. S.

English

French

Belgian

Prussian

German

Swedish

Danish

Prussian

Scandinavian

German

Swedish

Dutch

Prussian

Mr. Jefferson with please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.
Government

B

Summary Statement.

Inhibiting the numbers of Passengers arriving at the Port
of San Juan during the year 1855

	In National Vessels	In Foreign Vessels
Private Individuals	7349	2693
Belonging to the Nat. Army	5286	" " "
Arriving from Canaries	504	from Yucatan 524
" " China	" " "	3015
Ship Wrecked	48	96
In Transit		7481
From other Ports on the Island	9938	
Total	23125	13809
General Total	36934	

Of the above number there are arrived from
the United States (exclusive of transit passengers)
2990-

collected
and those which it may hereafter

Government,
Office of the Governor, Captain General and
^{Delegated}
Superintendent of the Treasury of the Enfaithful
Island of Cuba.

Government Secretary's Office of Secretary of Government.

Having seen the ^{record of} proceedings instituted in
consequence of a petition, presented to this ^{Delegated} Super =

Statement of importing the number of vessels
engaged in the Coastwise Trade entered & cleared
from the Port of Nassau in the years 1854-55.

ind	1854	1855
	3559	3745
ind	3256	3430
tal	6845	7175
l slhan	14.020	

by the Commander-in-Chief of this Naval Station,
and by his Auditor, - Having examined the
Returns and other documents appended to the
record ^{for the purpose of} ~~investigating it~~ ^{shedding as much light on it}
~~as thoroughly as possible~~, not only ^{with} in respect to
the fishing ^{business} industry of this Island, but like-
wise ^{with} respecting the duties ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{which} the Treasury
collects ^{which} ~~and those that~~ it may hereafter

Mr. Jefferson will please compare
this translation with the original and correct
it if necessary.
Governments,
Office of the Governor, Captain General, and W. H.
Delegated, ^{by} Superintendent of the Treasury, of the Con faithful
Island of Cuba.

Government's Secretary's Office of Secretary of Government.
 record of

Having seen the ^{record of} proceedings instituted in consequence of a petition, presented to this ^{Delegated} Superintendency of the Royal ^{Treasury} Excise, by the firm of Schnabelius & Company, for permission to import live fish from a foreign country, free of import duties, but not ^{free from} navigation & port charges; and offering to sell ^{such} fish for one half of the ^{present} price, ~~that it now has~~ - Having seen ~~that~~ ^{the} ~~has been~~ ^{made} reported upon this petition by the Office of General Management ~~Administration~~ of Maritime Revenues, and the dependancies thereof, and the opinion of the ^{Public} Attorney, and ^{of the} ~~Chancellor~~ ^{Treasury}; - ^{also} Having examined what has been ~~likewise~~ stated by the Commander-in-Chief of this Naval Station, and by his Auditor, - Having examined the returns and other documents appended to the ^{* & record} ~~Expediente~~, for the purpose of ^{shedding as much light on it} investigating it as thoroughly as possible, not only ^{with} in respect to the fishing ^{business} industry of this Island, but likewise ^{with} respecting the duties ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{which} the Treasury ^{collects} ~~now~~ ^{which} receives, and those ~~that~~ it may hereafter

be entitled to ^{collect} ~~receive~~ upon the article in ques-
tion; - Having seen what has been resolved
by the Board of Tariffs and by the Superior
Directing Board of the ^{Treasury} ~~Exchequer~~ of the Island;
Having seen the Regulations of Intendants,
of 1786 and 1803; - Having examined the
Custom House Regulations of 17th February 1847,
and the Tariff of Customs of 10th March 1853;
The Royal Orders of the 28th January, ^{and} 28th June,
1851, and 27th May 1852; ^{and} the ordinance of
Matriculation of 12th August 1802; I have
resolved, in conformity with what has been
decided by the above mentioned Board of
Tariffs and of Directors of the ^{Treasury} ~~Exchequer~~ to
permit the importation, under foreign ^{Flags} ~~Flags~~
of foreign live fish, ^{from foreign countries,} free of import duties,
and subject only to
~~paying only the~~ Navigation & Port dues; -
that this freedom of importation shall be
enjoyed not only by the house of Schna-
-belius & Co, but by any other house or person
that may desire to enter ^{into} ~~upon~~ that business; and
that the Importers shall enjoy entire freedom
as to the ^{selling} price of the fish imported by them.

^{Let} That this resolution be communicated
to Her Majesty, with all the Antecedents ^{which} ~~that~~
^{occasioned} ~~caused~~ about the same, and that until

his Sovereign approbation, ^{shall} be obtained, ^{set} there
shall be demanded from the Importers of the
article in question, adequate security, in
relation to the import duties that may be
established.

Havana January 6th 1857.

Signed

José de la Concha

Recd 29. March
No 30.

Consulate of the United States.

(Havana March 20th 1856.)

Copied

Hon: William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I regret to say that orders have been issued to the various Custom Houses of the Island prohibiting the exportation of Sugar cane to Louisiana or elsewhere. This measure has not been published, but is in force, as parties who were known to be preparing shipments have been notified that such shipments will not be permitted. This has been in consequence of a full cargo having been shipped to New Orleans from Matanzas, before the Government had time to take the subject into consideration.

Exportation
of
Sugar cane
from
Cuba
prohibited.

Several journals of the Island have been discussing the expediency

Discussion
in journals
on the
expediency
of prohibit-
ing the ex-
portation
of Leaf
Tobacco.

of prohibiting the exportation of
Leaf Tobacco, or of laying such
a high export duty upon the
article as will render it equivalent
to a prohibition. I have not as
yet been able to ascertain if the
discussion has been carried on at
the suggestion of the Government,
or whether it is considering
the subject at all.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obedt. Servt.

Wm C. Whistler
acting consul.

Sugar.

The prospect of a good Sugar crop in Louisiana is very poor. The severity of the winter killed both seed and plant cane to a great extent, and though an attempt has been made to get cane from Cuba for planting, only three ship loads have been obtained—the Spanish Government, for selfish motives purely, interdicting further shipment. The sugar planters upon the highlands between Bayou Sara and Baton Rouge, being utterly unable to get cane, have planted their fields with cotton.

U. S. Consulate

Havana 20th March 188

Wm. Robertson, actg. Secy

No 30

etc enclosure.

Received.

The exportation of sugar
came from Cuba, prohibi-
dy order given to the
various Custom Houses,
but not published.

Discussion in some of
the Journals about the
expediency of prohibiting
the exportation of Leaf Tobacco

No. 18

U. S. Consulate
Havana.

March 23d. 1856.

Recd 31 March.

Ans'd 3 April.

Extracts published April 2 & 3.

Sent to Mr. Flagg. April 11.

Discovery of Tyiam.

Decree relative to it.

" respecting imports
of corn.

Revision of the Tariff.

A. H. Blythe

U. S. C.

29th March Mr Abbot

R

N^o 29.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana March 19th 1856.

Hon: William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington

Sir.

I beg leave to enclose herewith - (N^o 1)
copy of a letter that I received } Letter
a few days since from Mess^{rs} } from
Charles Tyngh & Co agents for the } agents
owners of the Brig Jonathan Cilley } of Brig
of Mobile. I had the honor to } J. Cilley
address you upon the same subject } complaining
on the 22nd December 1854. As I } agt excess
had at that time brought the matter } of duty &
before the Captain General also, } fine exacted
and the facts set forth have not } by the Cuban
been considered by the Authorities } Authorities
of the Royal Exchequer here suffi- } Reason
cient to induce them to decide } for not
favorably to the vessel; I have } applying
not felt at liberty to lay the } to Capt.
subject again before the Captain } General

General, and still for the sake of
the owners of that vessel deem
it my duty to bring it to your
attention that you may be en-
abled with the facts before you, to
give me such directions, as you
may deem expedient or proper.

I have the honor

to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your O^bd^t Serv^t.

W^m H. Johnston
acting Consul.

U. S. Consul at
Havana 19th March 1856
Wm. H. Robertson, actg Consul
No 29.

one Enclosure.
Received.

Claim of the Brig Jonathan
Willey of Mobile against
the Cuban Authorities for
excess of duties levied
on her cargo & fine
imposed for an alleged
violation of the Revenue
laws — in Decr 1854

Copy.

Havana March 15th 1856.

W. H. Robertson Esq.

Present

Dear Sir,

We wrote you on the 21st Decr 1854 respecting a difficulty in the Custom House in regard to the Brig Jonathan Gilley, belonging to our friends Messrs Le Baron & Sons of Mobile, and to which letter please refer. We repeat here the principal items so as to bring it more fully to your mind. The Brig came over under command of Capt Jones; it was his first trip as captain, and of course he was not fully conversant with the Customs and laws of this place. On the voyage, he threw overboard a part of the cargo he took in Mobile (95 m ft of lumber) owing to bad weather. On arrival, he entered the quantity he estimated remained on board, (65 m ft lumber) making no note of having been obliged to throw over any. Within the 12 hours allowed by law we went to the Custom House to correct the manifest, and desired to enter the whole 95 m

taken in at Mobile and to add the note that "part of the cargo was thrown overboard owing to bad weather". The Collector allowed the addition to be made to the manifest so as to bring the amount up to 95 m ft but would not allow the note of "part of cargo thrown overboard" to be added. He protested before a Notary Public against the Collector. On discharge, the cargo turned out about 77 m feet: we were obliged to pay duties on the whole 95 m ft, and in order to let the vessel go to sea we were obliged to give bonds to be answerable for any fines &c. You represented the matter to the Captain General at the time, and as we had, (or thought we had) the law in our favor, had little doubt not only that no fine would be imposed, but that on the contrary the duties would be refunded on the lumber which was not delivered. The matter thus rested until a day or two ago, when we received a demand from the Custom House Authorities ordering us to pay a fine of Two Hundred and forty four Dollars

four reals, imposed upon the Brig I. Billey for not making entry of cargo according to law. This fine we have been obliged to pay, and we now have to recur to you again, and would beg of you to represent the matter once more to the Captain General. That we were within the 12 hours allowed by law is not denied we believe, or if denied the facts do not bear it out, for the Collector allowed us to make the addition to the manifest, of 29700 ft lumber so as to bring the amount up to the quantity originally shipped at Mobile. He claims that we had by law the right to make any correction, and that it was an illegal & unjust act for the Collector to admit the correction as far as regarded the number of feet taken at Mobile, and to refuse the addition of the note that "part of the cargo was thrown overboard". Either the collector should have refused permission to make any correction whatever (which he would have done had the 12 hours passed) or else he should have allowed us to make whatever correction we chose. As the

fine now imposed (coming with the decision
of the Captain General) admits of no appeal
we have been obliged to pay it. We
think the Capt. General can not
understand fully the facts of the case,
or a decision so contrary to law and
justice would not have been given.

Yours respectfully
(signed) Charles Tynge & Co.

Enclosure with
Memorandum no 29.

Letter from Chas. Tynge & Co.
Agents of the Dry Dock
City of Mobile, re-
presenting an alleged
injustice on the part
of the Custom House
authorities in carrying
over of duty upon her
cargo in 1854, and exacting
a heavy fine thereon.

Mo. 1 -

15th March 1856.